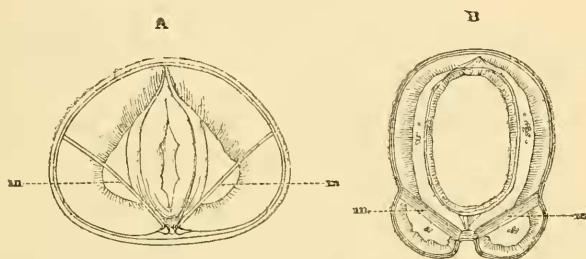


L.—Note on *Linotrypane apogon*. By W. C. M'INTOSH.

To the Editors of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,

In the 'Annals' for this month (October) is mentioned an article, by M. Edmond Perrier, "On a new intermediate Type of the Subkingdom Vermes (*Polygordius*?, Schneider)." So far as can be seen, this form is very closely allied to, if not identical with, that previously described in the 'Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh' (1873-74, vol. viii. p. 386), from specimens dredged in abundance in the shell-gravel of Bressay Sound, Shetland, in 1871. M. Perrier classifies it with *Polygordius*, as an intermediate type between the Anne-lids and the Nemerteans. From the structure of the preserved examples formerly alluded to, it was provisionally associated with the Opheliidae, and named *Linotrypane apogon*. The accompanying outlines (A and B) will explain the general



structure of the body-wall, and supplement the description in the 'Proc. Royal Soc. Edinb.,' since there was no opportunity for the illustration of that paper otherwise than by the coloured drawings at the reading of it.

If the oblique muscle (*m*) in *Linotrypane* (fig. A), passing upwards on each side, be greatly strengthened, the upper region of the body will be drawn inwards and downwards, whilst a ventral ridge (bounded superiorly by the oblique muscle) will be formed at each side. This is just what happens in a new *Ammotrypane* from Connemara (fig. B), in another from Kil-libegs Harbour, and a third (noticed in the former paper) from Valentia. The great oblique muscle springs in each case from the raphe at the nerve-cords, and passes upwards and outwards to the body-wall. Moreover, between the extremes of structure (as shown in *Linotrypane* on the one hand, and *Ophelia limacina* with its two prominent ventral ridges, or *Ammotrypane aulogaster* with its single basal and two terminal

ventral processes, on the other) there is a series of intermediate forms, which bridge over the apparent gaps.

The bristles are very feebly developed in the Irish forms; and from these it is but a brief step to their total vanishing in *Linotrypane*. A similar tendency to the disappearance of the bristles occurs in a new and remarkably elongated *Ammotrypane* recently brought by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys from a depth of 1750 fathoms, while dredging in H.M.S. 'Valorous.' The segmentation in this annelid is only indicated by the very minute bristle-tufts, which are invisible to the naked eye, so that, from the dorsum, it resembles a large *Linotrypane*.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. M'INTOSH.

Murthly,  
October 8, 1875.

LI.—On a new Species of the Genus Eupetomena.

By JOHN GOULD, F.R.S.

I AM indebted to Mr. Henry Whitely for the opportunity of describing, through the 'Annals,' a fine species of humming-bird which has just arrived in this country. This new bird (*E. hirundo*) is very similar to the *Eupetomena macroura*, and is the western representative of that bird on the great continent of South America.

The new bird differs from the old by having a shorter tail, the feathers of which are broader and less rigid; the wing, on the other hand, is larger and longer. In colour, while the *E. macroura* is always blue on the head and breast, the new species is distinguished by these parts being washed with green.

The following is a correct description of *E. hirundo*:—Head and throat deep blue, with a wash of green on the crown; body both above and beneath green; wings, tail, and undercoverts steel-bluish black; bill jet-black. Female similarly coloured to the male; but the outer shaft of the wing is not enlarged as in the male, where the stem of this feather is dilated as in *E. campyloptera*. Total length  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, bill  $\frac{3}{4}$ , wing  $3\frac{1}{8}$ , tail  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Mr. Whitely found numbers of this bird flying over the open plains in pursuit of insects. He says, "they rarely approach a flower, but appear to take their food hawking about in the air in the manner of swallows—in fact, at first sight might be easily mistaken for those birds."

*Habitat.* Huiro, in the Valley of Santa Ana, Peru (elevation 4800 feet).